



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

manner. I considered it, from the outset, to be an object of paramount importance, to connect my own surveys with those of that mission, since it completes our knowledge of the Indus from Attok to the sea. Before concluding, I should add, that the figures* on the map denote the soundings of the rivers, which must be considered as at the lowest, from the season of the year they were navigated.

A few typographical errors have crept into the text of the *Mémoire* published with the *Map*, of which the most remarkable are *Leu* for *Sen*, p. 129, l. 3; *grain* for *gram*, p. 129, l. 37; and *Aoch* for *Ooch*, p. 152, l. 10. It may be also worth observing, that the coin mentioned as having been found at *Shorcote* (p. 147), and supposed to have *Sanscrit* characters on it, has been since ascertained to be *Bactrian*, with a *Greek* inscription.

VIII.—*Notice of the Caribs in Central America.* Communicated by Colonel Don Juan Galindo, F.R.G.S. Dated Government House, Trugillo, 1833.

THOUGH found in the Caribbean Isles by the Europeans on their first arrival in America, the Carib race is identical in outward appearance with the African negro. Conquered and dispersed, the only remnant of the Caribs occupied a portion of the island of St. Vincent, whence their whole population was brought by the British authorities, in 1796, and landed at Port Royal in Roatan, but a few months afterwards transported by the Spaniards to Trugillo. This port remained their parent settlement, though latterly, as their population increased, colonies of them spread round the shores of the Bay of Honduras; and particularly a town called Stan-creek, to the southward of Belize, composed of emigrants from hence, has risen into importance. The Caribs of Trugillo were unfortunately seduced last year to join a wild attempt of the royalists to overturn the present government of Central America, and their subsequent discomfiture has driven numbers of them hence, who have principally fled to Stan-creek, or scattered themselves along the Mosquito shore to the eastward. Though, in some respects, outwardly converted to the Catholic faith, the Caribs still preserve many of their ancient

* These figures could not be introduced in the reduced map; but may be referred to at the office of the Royal Geographical Society.

superstitions ; and polygamy is very prevalent among them. They also use their peculiar language, though the generality are acquainted with English or Castilian, and sometimes both ; and they are by no means incapable of profiting by education.

I subjoin a short vocabulary of the Carib tongue, which it must be supposed has affinity with some of the languages of Western Africa, from the evident similarity of the Caribs to the negroes of that continent ; while the other aborigines of America are of a dark copper colour, with straight hair—excepting, so far as I have observed, the Guagiro ; which latter race inhabit the northern shores of Colombia, from Riohacha to near the Bay of Maracaibo, and are perfectly black, with entirely straight hair.

CARIB VOCABULARY.

Sun	Wello.	Tree	Güegüe.
Moon	Hati.	Black man . .	Méguero.
Stars	Wuruguma.	Indian	Idúdu.
Fire	Wat.	White man . .	Baranagueri.
Water	Duna.	Feet	Ugudi.
Sea	Barana.	A foot	Abanawogudi.
Canoe	Gureira.	Head	Waichic.
Island	Ubau.	Hand	Wajap.
Hill	Wipú.		
I.	Abana.	VI. . . .	Abanalajunaguni.
II.	Bíama.	VII. . . .	Biamalajunaguni.
III.	Irwa.	VIII. . . .	Irwalajunaguni.
IV.	Bíamburi.	IX. . . .	Biamburilajunaguni.
V.	Abanawajap.	X. . . .	Sunwajap.

They count by their hands ; and I cannot find that the numeration of their language goes beyond ten.

IX.—Extracts from the *Journal of a Residence in Siam, and Voyage along the Coast of China to Mantchou Tartary.* By Charles Gutztaff. Canton. 1832.

MR. GUTZTAFF has lately become known to the English reader by his Voyage along the Coast of China in the ship Amherst. Previously, he was three years a resident missionary in Siam ; and, in 1831, made a coasting voyage thence, in a Chinese junk, to the Gulf of Pe-tchee-lee, for the recovery of his health. His Journal of this voyage, with prefatory notices of Siam, was pub-